Wind Energy Potential

*304. SHRIPARMESHWAR KUMAR AGARWALLA: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is the fifth largest producer of wind energy in the world;

(b) if so, the percentage of wind energy potential being tapped in the country; and

(c) the proposals to enhance the wind energy in the current Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total wind power installed capacity of 1702 MW is about 13% of the present exploitable technical potential of about 13,000 MW.

(c) The strategy to achieve the goal of 1500 MW of wind power capacity addition during the current Five Year Plan will focus on accelerated commercial development through industry participation and private investments, supported by a conducive policy and regulatory framework. The proposals include fiscal and promotional incentives from Government and soft loans from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA); attractive policies in States for grid connection and sale of electricity generated from wind power projects; establishment of a strong local manufacturing base; technical support by the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET); and detailed wind resource assessment to identify further potential sites in various States.

SHRI PARMESHWAR KUMAR AGARWALLA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the Minister what has been the experience of the Government after having set up wind power projects in the coastal area of the country?

SHRI M. KANNAPPAN: Sir, in our country, the total capacity wind power potential is 45,000 MW. But, we have installed 1702 MW of wind

power. In future, in the Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plans, we plan to achieve more than 5,000 MW from wind power projects.

SHRI PARMESHWAR KUMAR AGARWALLA: Sir, This is not the answer to my question. I asked what has been the experience of the Government. Anyway, can the wind power be used as commercial energy? And, if so, whether the Government has identified the areas and the districts of different States in the country? If so, what are those States and what are those areas?

SHRI M. KANNAPPAN: Sir, wind resource assessment is carried out by the Centre for Wind Energy Technology in association with nodal agencies. Sir, the total wind power capacity that we installed during the Ninth Five Year Plan is 727 MW. In the Ninth Plan only, from 1997-98, 1702 MW is the cumulative achievement.

SHRI PARMESHWAR KUMAR AGARWALLA: Again, Sir, this is not the answer to my question.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, alternative energy sources are very important, if you have to meet energy requirements. Would the hon. Minister let us know whether in the wind-swept areas, for example, in Laddakh and Jaisalmer, where there are not other sources of energy, the Government has paid special attention to use the wind-created energy for developmental purposes?

SHRI M. KANNAPPAN: Sir, we identified 201 sites in 13 States in our country, including Jaisalmer area and some other sites. This work is in progress.

श्रीमती चन्द्रकला पांडे: धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय से पूछा गया कि कौन से स्थानों को आइडेंटिफ़ाई किया गया। जैसा कि मैंने अखबार में पढा कि यह 39 पोटेंशियल प्लेसेज हैं,पूरे देश में, शायद आपके रिकार्ड में हो। मैं अपना प्रश्न पूछ्ना चाहूंगी कि पश्चिमी तट पर खम्भात की खाडी और कच्छ की खाडी और उसके साथ पश्चिमी बंगाल में सुंदर वन के दो ऎसे स्थान है जहां ज्वार की लहरें काफ़ी ऊंची होती है और इनसे ज्वारी विद्युत उत्पादन की संभावनाओं पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र ज्वारी विद्युत विकास ने अनुमानित लागत भी बताई थी। मैं यह पूछना चाहती हूं कि क्या इस स्थानों पर कोई प्रकल्प सरकार ने शुरु कर दिया है? अगर कर दिया है तो उसकी प्रगति क्या है?

SHRI M. KANNAPPAN: Sir, this supplementary does not relate to the main question. I need a separate notice for this.